

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: STANARDSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other names/site number: DHR File no. 302-0012

2. Location

Street & number: Various parcels shown on tax map

not for publication: NA

City or town: Stanardsville

vicinity: NA

State: Virginia code: VA county: Greene code: 079 Zip : 22973

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the

National Register

Date of Action

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

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Greene County, Virginia**5. Classification****Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
146	73	buildings
4	0	sites
9	8	structures
8	0	objects
167	81	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _ 1 __ (Greene County Courthouse)_

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling multiple dwelling secondary structure hotel
Commerce/Trade	business professional financial institution specialty store
Government	correctional facility government office post office court house school
Education	
Funerary	cemetery
Recreation and Culture	monument/marker
Agricultural/Subsistence	agricultural field agricultural outbuilding
social	meeting hall

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

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Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling
	multiple dwelling
	secondary structure
	hotel
Commerce/Trade	business
	professional
	financial institution
Government	correctional facility
	government office
	post office
	court house
Education	school
Funerary	cemetery
Recreation and Culture	monument/marker
Agricultural/Subsistence	agricultural field
	agricultural outbuilding
Social	meeting hall

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic	Early Classical Revival
	Federal
Mid-19 th Century	Greek Revival
	Gothic Revival (Carpenter Gothic)
Late Victorian	Queen Anne
Bungalow/Craftsman	
Moderne	

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: stone, concrete block, concrete, brick
 Roof: asphalt shingles, standing seam metal, metal
 Walls: wood weatherboard, brick, vinyl siding, stone
 Other:

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
 SEE CONTINUATION SHEET, Section 7, page 1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)Architecture,
Commerce,
Transportation,
Exploration/Settlement**Period of Significance** 1794-1952

Significant Dates	1794	Town of Stanardsville founded
	1838	County of Greene founded; Stanardsville established as county seat
	1839	Construction of courthouse
	1840	Lafayette Hotel constructed
	c. 1858	Stanardsville Methodist Church constructed
	c. 1914	T. P. Moyers House constructed on site of Stanard Mansion House
	1936	Shenandoah National Park established; Greene County ceded 14,619 of 193,177 acres within park to federal government
	1933-1939	WPA undertook public improvements in Stanardsville

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A**Architect/Builder** Unknown**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been

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requested.

- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property -200****UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
A 17 724430, 4241209
B 17 724563, 4241488
C 17 724539, 4241779
D 17 724575, 4242167
E 17 724539, 4242337
F 17 724175, 4242337
G 17 724102, 4242107
H 17 723848, 4241985
I 17 723593, 4241985
J 17 723569, 4241937
K 17 723666, 424755
L 17 723690, 4241500
M 17 723641, 4241246
N 17 724030, 4241148

Verbal Boundary Description (see section 10)**Boundary Justification** (See section 10)**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Julie Dickey, Virginia Fitzhugh, Gina Haney
Organization: Greene County Architectural Survey Group
street & number: PO Box 768 telephone: 434.985.4904

date: August 2003

city or town Stanardsville state VA zip code 22973

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Summary Description:

The Stanardsville Historic District includes a total of 168 contributing resources and 81 non-contributing resources located within the incorporated limits of the Town of Stanardsville, the county seat of Greene County, Virginia. A small portion of the eastern edge and southern edge of the district lie within the jurisdiction of Greene County. The district includes the Courthouse Square and commercial blocks from the late 19th and 20th centuries on Main Street/Rte. 33, Bank Street, and Stanard Street. Residential areas encompassed by district boundaries include dwellings and associated outbuildings ranging from the first quarter of the nineteenth century to 1952. Non-contributing properties date from 1953 to the present. While a number of these dwellings pre-date the Civil War, many of the dwellings facing the district arteries of Main Street and Madison Road (State Route 230) were built during the late 19th and first and second quarters of the 20th centuries. Two, circa 1794 survey markers dating to the incorporation of the town are also listed as objects and are located within the district. Four churches of various denominations and dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries survive in excellent condition. Landscape features include a terraced garden possibly dating to 1794 and five cemeteries. Architectural styles throughout Stanardsville include, but are not limited to, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow, Moderne, and various vernacular forms in residential and commercial buildings. The County Courthouse is listed individually in the National Register.

Architectural Analysis

Located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Stanardsville is one of a handful of intact courthouse towns that grew up along transportation routes crossing the Piedmont region of Virginia. Despite sporadic fires occurring during the first half of the 20th century and the County Clerk's Office explosion of 1979, the townscape survives much as it did during the late 19th century.

Incorporated on December 19, 1794, Stanardsville was originally envisioned as a speculative development by William Stanard of "Roxbury" in Spotsylvania County. A member of a prominent Virginia family, Stanard obtained a portion, approximately 6,000 acres, of the 1722 Octonia Grant from Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood through his great uncle, Robert Beverly.¹ At that time part of Orange County, Stanard's plantation probably ran eastward from

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present-day Stanardsville to a point beyond the “Fredericksburg Road”, now State Route 609. The property extended westward towards the Blue Ridge Mountains and northward towards South River.²

Despite Stanard’s absentee status (he spent most of his time in Spotsylvania County), he surveyed and divided 45 acres of his Orange County plantation into half-acre lots. Lying along what was then known as Richmond Road (later known as Main Street within the town limits), these lots were designated a town in 1794. James Madison Sr., Zachariah Burnley, William White, May Burton Jr., Robert Miller, James Easley, John Beadles, Thomas Davis, George Argenbright, and Isaac Davis were appointed trustees of the town.³

Eighteenth-century deeds refer to the town as “Stanards Ville” or Stannards Ville" while the Act of Assembly refers to the town as "Stanardsville".³ A plat dated May 7, 1835 delineates “a portion of William H. Stanard’s land at Stanardsville.” While an expansive tract, the plat shows a singular building on the holding. Stanard’s “mansion house” is drawn as a two-story, Georgian house with 4 bays on the southern façade. A hipped roof covers the dwelling and two, exterior-end chimneys are found on the western and eastern facades.⁴ Historic photographs of the dwelling, dating from the early 20th-century, confirm the accuracy of the elevation. This above-ground portions of this building were demolished after being purchased by T. P. Moyers in 1916.

Only a handful of resources remain from the Stanard period (1794-1838). These include two stone survey markers located at the corner of Main Street and Ford Avenue and on the east side of State Route 230 (formerly known as the “road to Madison Court House”) near the town corporate limits. Architectural evidence suggests that frame members and portions of the brick cellar that once supported Stanard’s “mansion house” may have been reused during the construction of the T. P. Moyers House (176 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0020). While the Moyers house was constructed circa 1916, this house is situated in the approximate location of Stanard’s former “mansion house.” Located behind the Moyers House, are the remains of an extensive terraced garden. While archaeological testing has not been undertaken to determine the date of this feature, it may also be from the Stanard period.

Another component of the Stanard-period landscape is the brick portion of the Shelton-Watson house (439 Main Street, 302-0012-0064) located on a small knoll just east of Rt. 230. This finely

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executed brick office, now incorporated into the circa 1850 frame dwelling, dates to the first quarter of the 19th century. While little is known about this small structure, oral history suggests that it may have been an office operated by Stanard.

Just east of the former Stanard "mansion" is another dwelling (311 Main Street, 302-0012-0033) that can be attributed to the pre-1838 development of the Town of Stanardsville. Constructed circa 1815 by local merchant John Sorrille for his sister Nancy Atkins, the house is situated in a low-lying area between Stanard's "mansion house" site and State Route 230.⁵ The south-facing portion of the building contains an exterior-end brick chimney in English bond. An anterior ell and detached smokehouse also appear to date to the first quarter of the 19th-century. Oral testimony suggests that the southern portion of the dwelling, adjacent to Main Street, once housed a store or possibly a tollhouse for a local turnpike.⁶

On the north side of Main Street across from Blakey Avenue, now known as the I.O.O.F. building, the Price store (109-113 Main Street, 302-0012-0022) was constructed circa 1820. A two-story brick store, this building continues to house local businesses and is now owned by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) which has been meeting there for over 100 years. Another local shopkeeper, Joseph Ham, constructed a small frame house (70-72 Main Street, 302-0012-0106) in 1827. This building and the buildings on either side of it each have two front entrances, possibly indicating their dual use as business and dwelling in their prominent location on Main Street.

The next substantial building campaign to shape the town occurred between 1838, the date of the founding of Greene County and 1865, the end of the Civil War.

The 1794 Act of the General Assembly describes Stanardsville as "that forty-five acres of land ... already laid off into lots and streets". However, a plat for the town was not recorded in Orange County and there is no known copy of the plat for Stanardsville. Deeds from William Stanard describe half-acre lots with numbers and including cross street and the already named Main Street.⁷ While Stanard continued to buy and sell property, oral testimony suggests that the land now encompassing the two-acre courthouse square was donated to the town in 1838. Included in the vision for the courthouse square was the plan for the public right-of-way known as Courthouse Alley (between Court Street and Main Street, 302-0012-0023). During the 19th century, houses and small businesses were built facing the six-foot-wide alley which extends south, and perpendicular, from

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Courthouse Square to Main Street. Today this alley is still marked by portions of a concrete sidewalk.

Completed in 1839 at the cost of \$6,832 the Court House (22 Court Street, 302-0012-0092) stands in the center of the courthouse square and displays the Roman Revival style so favored by Thomas Jefferson. Shortly after its completion, a classically inspired County Jail (38 Court Street) was constructed to the east and a Clerk's Office (22 Court Street, 302-0012-0092) to the west of the Court House.

In the 1920s and 1930s additions were made to the Stanardsville courthouse square that confirmed the commitment to the Classical Revival style of architecture so favored in Virginia's courthouse towns. One of the most prominent additions was the circa 1927 addition of a portico to the principal façade of the Court House, replacing a series of engaged pilasters. It was during this time that extensive renovations also occurred to the interior of the public building. The *Greene County Record* describes interior renovations as including "modern theatre chairs, roomy and comfortable, and there are 176 of them on the lower floor."⁸ In addition to changes in seating, iron fencing was added to divide the judge's bench, jury box, clerk's desk, and lawyers' tables. A jury room and an exterior Treasurer's Office were also added at this time. In 1933, electrical lighting was installed in the buildings.

Work continued on the square into the 1930s. On April 15, 1932 the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Blue Ridge Chapter, unveiled the first of five granite obelisks lining the Court House Square and commemorating those who died in the line of fire. While the UDC recognized those that died during the Civil War others later erected obelisks memorializing servicemen from WWI, WWII, the Korean and Vietnam wars. The original Clerk's Office was demolished and a new facility constructed in 1938 by the Work's Progress Administration. In 1979, a major rehabilitation of the Court House was undertaken following the natural gas explosion in the adjacent Clerk's Office, which caused the interior of the courthouse to be destroyed by fire and subsequent reconstruction of the Clerk's Office.

The land immediately adjacent to the Court House is arranged today much as it was in the 19th century and offers a range of commercial and religious buildings dating from 1838 to 1865. Most notably is the Stanardsville Methodist Church (25 Court Street, 302-0012-0091) situated directly north of the Court House complex. One of four distinctive religious buildings in the district, the

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Methodist Church is the only one constructed of brick.

The Trustees of the Methodist Church began their efforts to establish a religious building on Court Square during the third quarter of the 19th century when they purchased two tracts of land opposite the Court House complex. The original church was probably built between the final transfer of deed in 1858 and the beginning of the Civil War. Oral tradition suggests that the church was used as a hospital during the Civil War and accommodated many Confederate soldiers under the command of General Richard S. Ewell.⁹ Just prior to the turn of the 20th century the church was drastically altered to its present appearance. Additional alterations followed in 1961 and 1991.

Anticipating economic growth in the newly-formed county and county seat, commercial, religious and residential buildings began to emerge around the court house square between 1838 and the Civil War. The most prominent example of this was Robert L. Pritchett's large brick exchange hotel (146 Main Street, 302-0012-0089) built to accommodate travelers along the Richmond Road. The first Greene County Clerk, Pritchett completed the building circa 1840. The hotel, known as the Lafayette, extended northward from the edge of Court House Square and eastward down Main Street. This three-story brick building was adjoined to the south by a two-story brick annex. The annex housed both boarders and businesses including, at one time, the local newspaper, the Greene County Record. A frame detached kitchen (now demolished), a frame butcher shop (now demolished), a well house and a brick quarter, once housing enslaved African Americans (178 Main Street, 302-0012-0088), completed the complex. In back of the hotel was a large earthen tennis court for guests (now demolished).

In addition to the Lafayette Hotel, large brick stores were constructed by Thomas Gibbons and Joseph Ham. Constructed in 1845, the Thomas Gibbons Store located on the corner of Main Street and Bank Street (78 Main Street, 302-0012-0104) mimicked the Court House design. Tall, Greek Revival columns support a portico sheltering the brick building that housed Gibbons store. A single-story Flemish bond brick office building displaying an exterior dentil block cornice and located adjacent to the Gibbons Store is also thought to have been built circa 1845 by Joseph Ham (76 Main Street, 302-0012-0105).

In addition, a number of prominent dwellings went up within the town. Along Main Street, west of Courthouse Square, the Gibbons and Shearman families constructed two dwellings of brick

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circa 1850 at 49 Main Street (302-0012-0005) and at 57-59-61 Main Street (302-0012-0006),

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respectively. Both dwellings were constructed in the Greek Revival style and contain a raised basement and covered first-story portico facing Main Street. Today, the Gibbons house accommodates a law office while the Shearman house, commonly referred to as the Davis house, is still used as a private residence. A notable landscape feature lies behind the Gibbons house. This feature, two rows of large boxwoods running perpendicular to Main Street, may have once delineated cross streets mentioned in nineteenth-century deeds.

Across Main Street from these residences is the John Sims house (54 Main Street, 302-0012-0107). Constructed in 1850, this two-story Flemish bond brick structure is presently used as a private residence. West of Main Street and located on what is now known as Judge's Road is a large frame house (283 Judge's Road, 302-0012-0113) constructed circa 1838. Built by the Mundy family, this was one of the early farmhouses located near the emerging county seat.

Along Main Street and to the west of Courthouse Square, the Pritchett-Hume family constructed the large frame dwelling and outbuildings (173 Main Street, 302-0012-0029) in 1848 opposite the Lafayette Hotel quarter. Moving east along Main Street the Henry Jones/H. G. Moyers property consisted of a large frame dwelling and a brick office. Built circa 1850, only the office survives and was used for many years as the Greene County Chamber of Commerce (10 William Mills Drive, 302-0012-0081). Directly behind this property is the 1840 frame William Mills House (54 William Mills Drive, 302-0012-0082). Just east of this property is another frame structure commonly known as the Duff house (276 Main Street, 302-0012-0080). Built in 1841, this house was later modified in Queen Anne style (the original body of the house probably resembled a vernacular farm dwelling). Deeds from the period suggest that a blacksmith, cabinet and wheelwright shop and weaving house were also located on the property. East of this dwelling and further along Main Street is the Mitchell house (308 Main Street, 302-0012-0079) built in 1845. This frame dwelling with exterior-end brick chimneys was constructed as a dwelling but also served as a tavern.

Further out of the town center and along Virginia State Route 230, the old Madison Courthouse Road, now called Madison Road, were other prominent dwellings. In 1850 the Sorrile family constructed a large frame dwelling just off Main Street (32 Madison Road, 302-0012-0063). Along with a number of frame outbuildings, including a smokehouse and animal barns, this tract is an example of an urban farm and is still intact. The outbuildings associated with the property,

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but located across Madison Road (302-0012-0037), were constructed in the 1930s. Farther north along this road is the brick house at 100 Madison Road (302-0012-0060) built in 1858 by the

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McMullen family and later occupied by the Pendleton Bickers family. Also surrounded by frame outbuildings, including a springhouse, this dwelling and its outbuildings are still in use.

One of the two educational facilities located in the historic district was constructed circa 1858. The "Forest Hill Academy" was built as a private institution accommodating white children in the area. This institution was in use for approximately 50 years and is now located on the grounds of the circa 1892 Queen Anne style McMullen or Zebulon Page house (215 Madison Road 302-0012-0044).

Another notable feature of the antebellum period is the Confederate soldier monument (71 Shiloh Road, 302-0012-0117) to the "Unknown Dead of Ewell's Army" located on what is now the property of Shiloh Baptist Church and within the eastern limits of the historic district. While camping in the area, at least 26 soldiers under Ewell's command died from fever between April and May of 1862. These soldiers lie in graves in the immediate area. While many of the graves remain unmarked or marked by simple fieldstones an elaborate marble gravestone lies in the western most corner of the site marking the grave of Robert Pritchard. Pritchett died in 1855.¹⁰

Also begun during this period was the Stanardsville Cemetery (Celt Road, 302-0012-0116) located on the northern edge of the historic district. Used as early as 1856, it was first known as the Woodson Cemetery and later, circa 1891, as the Prospect Hill Cemetery. This cemetery, like many others, was constructed as a speculative investment.

The third period of architectural significance began just after the Civil War and ended at the beginning of the twentieth century. While comparatively few buildings were constructed during this period, several prominent frame dwellings were built along what is now known as Madison Road. These include the 1872 C. L. Bickers house (414 Madison Road, 302-0012-0051) and the 1885 Pennington house (344 Madison Road, 302-0012-0053). Also the Queen Anne-style Zebulon Page or McMullen house (215 Madison Road, 302-0012-0044) located adjacent to the Forest Hill Academy schoolhouse was constructed in 1892.¹¹

It was also during this time that religious institutions acquired and expanded their holdings. Along Main Street, the Stanardsville Methodist Church erected a frame parsonage in 1890 (22

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Shiloh Road, 302-0012-0074). The Episcopal Diocese of Virginia erected a large frame building (193 Rectory Lane, 302-0012-0084) in 1898 to accommodate the priest in charge of the mountain missions in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Under the direction of Archbishop Frederick

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Neve of Ivy,

Virginia, many stone Episcopal mission buildings existed in the foothills of Greene County just outside of Stanardsville. Directly behind the Court House another frame dwelling, now housing the Farm Bureau office (60-62 Stanard Street, 302-0012-0093), was constructed in circa 1877 as a Disciples of Christ Church. This building was converted to a dwelling in the 1930s. Just west of this house was yet another frame vernacular dwelling constructed in 1890 (114 Celt Road, 302-0012-0099).

In addition to the construction of dwellings, a cemetery was begun in 1870 for the Dunn family (Shiloh Road, 302-0012-0117). This cemetery, possibly containing less than 10 graves, is marked by simple fieldstones and is situated behind the Shiloh Baptist Church and the monument to Ewell's soldiers. The Dunn cemetery ceased to be used as early as 1885. In 1876 the Robinson family also began a family cemetery (8848 Spotswood Trail, 302-0012-0071). This cemetery, also containing less than 10 graves, is marked by simple fieldstones and lies behind the Maudie Haney house off Main Street and along the eastern edge of the historic district.

The fourth period of architectural significance, 1900-1938, is marked by the beginning of the twentieth century and concludes just prior to World War II. Despite the onset of World War I and the Great Depression, this period marks the most prolific building period of historic significance within the Stanardsville town limits. During this time, many dwellings as well as commercial buildings were constructed that referenced both modern architectural styles favored in urban areas and the automobile age. Much of this refashioning of the town landscape can possibly be attributed to the opening of the Skyline Drive and Shenandoah National Park in 1936 and, as a result, increased traffic and business in the town center.

A number of small-scale frame bungalows and small-scale frame rental units were constructed along Ford Avenue. Five small frame stucco rental houses (206, 216, 232, 242, 252 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0015-0019) were constructed between 1900-1930 directly behind the T. P. Moyers house, the former "Stanard Mansion." Constructed opposite the Moyers house and between 1900 and 1920, several multi-unit buildings constitute the development of the avenue as a primary residential area within the town limits. They are known as the Bane Blakey House (131 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0009), Thomas Newton Graves House (151 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-Section 7 Page 9

0010), Buford Douglas House (167 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0011) and Roy Heflin Apartments (181 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0012). The architectural style of these houses indicates that most of these properties were used as rental homes. Also of note is the construction of the T. P.

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Moyers Store of 1918, now demolished, located south of the Moyers house.

The beginning of the twentieth century also witnessed the construction of several large single family dwellings along Main Street. Interestingly, these buildings were all constructed in the Queen Anne style and include: the Spotswood Inn of 1900 (18 Willow Lane, 302-0012-0028) opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the Miller-Jordan dwelling (211 Main Street, 302-0012-0030) just east of the Spotswood Inn, the James Smith dwelling and outbuildings of 1900 (8873 Spotswood Trail, 302-0012-0068) at the eastern most edge of the town, the Cole family dwelling of 1913 (37 Madison Road, 302-0012-0036) at the corner of Main Street and the Reuben Breeden frame and stucco I-house (281 Madison Road, 302-0012-0046). At the intersection of Madison Road and Main Street is the frame Bickers-Whitlock house and outbuildings of 1907 (360 Main Street, 302-0012-0077). Oral tradition suggests that this vernacular structure incorporates earlier buildings constructed by the Dunn family. In addition to the larger frame dwellings, a number of single-family bungalows and outbuildings also were constructed during this time along Madison Road—also marking this thoroughfare as a prime residential area within the town limits. These include the Max Deane House (53-65 Madison Road, 302-0012-0038), the Oliver Conley House (77 Madison Road, 302-0012-0039), the Ratcliff House (115 Madison Road, 302-0012-0041), the T. B. P. Davis House (123 Madison Road, 302-0012-0042), the Blakey well house (306 Madison Road, 302-0012-0054), and the Decker shed (168 Madison Road, 302-0012-0057).

As Ford Avenue and Madison Road became known as residential areas, the town center secured its position as a burgeoning commercial area with construction on the vacant lots along Main Street. In 1930 three brick buildings went up along Main Street in the town center: the Graves building (102-110 Main Street, 302-0012-0115), the Towne Shops (46 Main Street, 302-0012-0108), built by the Morris family and the George Davis Feed Store (8347 Spotswood Trail, 302-0012-0001). All three of these buildings housed various businesses in the town, including a tearoom in the Towne Shops building, through the 20th century. The construction of a brick bank building is an example of a commercial building in the Art Deco style in the town (96 Main Street, 302-0012-0114); it replaced an earlier bank building destroyed by fire. Construction of this building was followed by construction of the Dickey law office in 1935 (20 Willow Lane, 302-0012-0027).

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The emergence of the Automobile Age also left its impact on the town and between 1930 and 1938 three automobile-related businesses were constructed. The Stanardsville Motor Company (328 Main Street, 302-0012-0078) was the first automobile sales and service business in the town. Constructed in 1930 by Ivy Bickers beside his home, the stucco sales office included a

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porte cochere. Soon to follow in 1937 were the Melone-Watson Service Station (459 Main Street, 302-0012-0064) on the eastern edge of the town and the 1938 C. G. Miller Service Station (126 Main Street, 302-0012-0090) in the town center. Only the C. G. Miller Station is still in use as an automotive repair shop today.

Given the few number of vacant lots, comparatively few dwellings were erected in the town center during this time. Of note, is the 1900 Silvey House (71-73 Main Street, 302-0012-0007) in the Art Deco style and the 1915 Blakey frame dwelling and outbuildings (240 Blakey Avenue, 302-0012-0085) behind the Court House complex. Further south of the town center and along Celt Road were the Powhatan Woodson house of 1935 (199 Celt Road, 302-0012-0098) and the Sullivan-Shifflett house of 1930 (127 Celt Road, 302-0012-0096).

Accompanying the boom in building, was the construction in 1928 of the Stanardsville Baptist Church (103 Madison Road, 302-0012-0040) along Madison Road. Oral testimony suggests that wood used in the construction of the Carpenter Gothic frame church was salvaged from a Baptist Church on Dundee Road near South River. Additions to the church were made in 1956.

During this period, another Carpenter Gothic church, Shiloh Baptist Church (71 Shiloh Road, 302-0012-0117) was constructed by a number of prominent African-Americans living in the county. The congregation of this church met as early as 1862 in the county and under the direction of Reverend Coleman. It was not until 1907 that the frame church was constructed near the eastern boundary of the town limits adjacent to what was commonly known as Ewell's Cemetery. A log building purportedly preceded the frame church. Congregation members recall "clearing" the site of unsightly upturned stones which, at one time, were the markers of the Confederate graves. Interestingly, the United Daughters of the Confederacy chose to mark the site during the first quarter of the 20th century by placing a small gravestone within the churchyard commemorating the deceased soldiers. Today both the marker and two large boxwoods situated on either side are enclosed by an iron pipe fence.

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Also located on the tract of land owned by the Shiloh Baptist Church is a former county schoolhouse for African-American children. This single-story clapboard building has both a northern and a southern door and two interior brick chimneys once servicing stoves at either end of the building. Built shortly after the completion of the church, the school was used until the 1950s. The church later removed interior walls marking individual classrooms to create a large

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social hall for the congregation. The school was deeded to Shiloh Church in an exchange with the Trustees of the I.O.O.F. for a building and lot on Stanard Street known as the "Coloured Odd Fellows Hall" which the county wanted for construction of the health department building in the 1980s. Also located within the Shiloh property is a recently constructed reception hall wing and an education building.

Just behind the complex, adjacent to the Dunn family cemetery, is another family cemetery commonly referred to as the Mint Cooper cemetery (Shiloh Road, 302-0012-0118). Gravestones here range from simple fieldstone markers to carved gravestones. The earliest grave dates to 1931 while the last burial occurred in 1974.

The earliest of the three churches constructed during this period is the Grace Episcopal Church (97 Main Street, 302-0012-0021) located at the corner of Ford Avenue and Main Street. Constructed in 1901, this Carpenter Gothic church contains simple interior fittings. The adjoining parish hall was constructed in 1930.

The fifth period of architectural significance encompasses the years of WWII and ends in 1952—the end of the district's period of significance. While few dwellings were constructed during this period, of note is the John J. Morris house (425 Madison Road, 302-0012-0050), a two-story brick house, with a single-story Bungalow porch, which contains the mantelpiece from the original, pre-WPA, Clerk's Office. Also of note is the Jim Gibbs house (247 Main Street, 302-0012-0031), a stone Cape Cod built in 1945, located on a knoll off Main Street and the Breeden House of 1938 (393 Madison Road, 302-0012-0049). Behind the Helen Gibbs rental house (275 Main Street, 302-0012-0032) is a chicken house from the same period. Along State Route 230 the Coppedge family constructed a frame Cape Cod in 1940 (376 Madison Road, 302-0012-0052). On the western edge of the town limits Grover Morris constructed two concrete block Cape Cods in 1940 and 1950 respectively (9 Main Street, 302-0012-0002 and 17 Main Street, 302-0012-0003) now used as rental property by Judge David F. Berry. Similar in design to these houses is the Fitzhugh Cottage (49 Willow Lane, 302-0012-0024), now housing a bed and

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breakfast, off Main Street and behind the Queen Anne Inn. The Fitzhugh cottage was constructed in 1949. On Ford Avenue the Mundy family also constructed a dwelling in 1940 (215 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0014). Along the eastern edge of town the Bickers family constructed a brick Cape Cod in 1950 (410 Main Street, 302-0012-0075) as did the Tanner family (8839 Spotswood Trail, 302-0012-0066) and the Shifflet family built a frame single-family dwelling in 1940 (8860 Spotswood Trail, 302-0012-0070).

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The town center continued to develop commercially with the construction of the post office in 1940 (77 Main Street, 302-0012-0008). The Shank family constructed a concrete-block plumbing shop behind Courthouse Square in 1946 (32 Stanard Street, 302-0012-0095). This structure was later expanded and sold to the county. After the 1979 explosion this building temporarily housed the Courthouse and Clerk's Office. Nearby and along Ford Avenue was the Estes Drug Store (15 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0100) constructed in 1950 and later converted to law offices. Adjacent to this building is the Nathaniel Greene Development Corporation office of 1940 (27 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0101) and the nearby (former) Burger House Restaurant, now housing a screen printing business (65 Ford Avenue, 302-0012-0103). A garage housing a Ford automobile dealership was constructed by George R. Haney, Sr. at the eastern edge of the town limits in 1950 (8834 Spotswood Trail, 302-0012-0073).

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Inventory

Blakey Avenue

220 Blakey Avenue 302-0012-0086

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1956

Brick ranch style house with 5- bay façade.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

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240 Blakey Avenue 302-0012-0085

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1915

Dwelling: Craftsman/Bungalow, gable roof, front central dormer with 3- panel windows, 3- bay porch with turned wood columns, 5- bay facade (one door, four windows), asbestos shingle over weatherboard

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling:	Contributing
Barn: Large 1.5 story frame barn with gable roof.	Contributing
Chicken House: Large, rectangular, frame building.	Contributing
Shed: Frame shed with slanted roof.	Contributing
Shed: Garden shed with plywood walls and concrete block foundation.	Contributing
Shed: Frame shed with gable roof.	Contributing
Shed: Frame shed with gable roof.	Contributing

Celt Road

Celt Road 302-0012-0116

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery

Cemetery with many styles of monuments, the earliest being 1856; small windowless maintenance shed at end of narrow gravel driveway.

Individual Resource Status:

Cemetery	Contributing Site
Shed	Non-Contributing

19 Celt Road 302-0012-0109

Primary Resource Information: Town Hall, 1 Story, Style: Colonial Revival, 1960

Built in 1960 as a small cinderblock dwelling, the Town Hall was completely remodeled in 2000 to a meeting hall with brick veneer siding extending up to gable end parapets. The principal facade contains three bays and a portico supported by square wooden columns.

Individual Resource Status: Town Hall

Non-Contributing

47 Celt Road 302-0012-0110

Primary Resource Information: Post Office, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, ca. 1990

Modern brick one-story post office with plate-glass windows and a garage bay at its south end for mail trucks. The rest of lot is pavement and sidewalk allowing for easy access.

Individual Resource Status: Post Office

Non-Contributing

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Celt Road, continued

114 Celt Road 302-0012-0099

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1890

Vernacular farmhouse style. Covered with asbestos siding, three-bay facade, three-bay porch extends across the front with railings and square columns; two windows on the front facade second story. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling	Contributing
Shed	Non-Contributing

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127 Celt Road 302-0012-0096

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, c. 1930

Dwelling: One-story dwelling with pediment over a porch. Principal façade contains four bays. A brick central stove flue is visible. Addition on southern side of dwelling has a flat roof. A modern garage, shed and barbeque pit are found on the property.

Smoke/Meat House: A rectangular frame outbuilding with the principal façade facing west.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Garage

Non-Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

Smoke/Meat House

Contributing

Barbecue Pit

Non-Contributing Structure

165 Celt Road 302-0012-0097

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1975

Four-bay modular ranch-style house with vinyl siding and three-bay porch. Porch roof is a metal canopy and white metal wrought-iron columns support it. Two modern sheds and a mobile home stand on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

Mobile Home

Non-Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

199 Celt Road 302-0012-0098

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1935

Frame farmhouse with a cross-gable roof and central chimneys. A 1-story half-wraparound porch is on the northern facade. This porch may be later as it sits on half-masonry columns as is reminiscent of the bungalow style. A thick cornice emphasizes the roofline of the second story.

Shed: Shed is covered by weatherboard and sheltered by a gabled standing seam roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Shed

Contributing

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Court Street

22 Court Street 302-0012-0092

Other DHR #: 302-0002

Primary Resource Information: Courthouse, 2 Stories, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), ca. 1838. Courthouse: Two-story gable-roof courthouse in Flemish bond with Tuscan columns supporting a portico.

Principal façade contains three bays and is located on the gable end of the building. A Doric entablature wraps the building and the portico interior. Wide engaged pilasters match the Tuscan columns. Windows are simply framed with a corner block at either end of the lintels. The interior of the courthouse was remodeled following an explosion in 1979.

Jail: East of the courthouse stands the brick jail building. Simply finished this building contains three bays on the principal façade and is covered by a standing seam gable roof. An interior chimney is visible.

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Administration Building: A modern building contains the Clerk's Office and Treasurer's Office; this building is of brick and resembles the jail in finish. Five bays are found on the principal façade. Monuments/Markers: Four granite obelisks.

Individual Resource Status:

Courthouse

Contributing

Jail

Contributing

Administration Bldg.

Non-Contributing

Monument/Marker

Contributing Object

Monument/Marker

Contributing Object

Monument/Marker

Contributing Object

Monument/Marker

Contributing Object

25 Court Street 302-0012-0091

Other DHR #: 302-0003

Primary Resource Information: Church, 1 Story, Style: Classical Revival, ca. 1859

Front facade is very plain, no windows, a set of double doors with wood surround, oversized frieze, simple cornice.

Pediment is found on principal facade by gable roof; steeple is hexagonal cone on a square base. Church additions are set back from the main body so that three large windows on west and east sides of church are prominent. Interior balcony at entrance of church.

Individual Resource Status: Church

Contributing

Ford Avenue

15 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0100

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Bldg., 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950

Rectangular building built in 1950 with a brick facade with vinyl siding in pediment with wood rakes. Brick columned entry porch with half-round vent in pediment. Mobile building is to the west side.

Individual Resource Status:

Office/Office Bldg.

Contributing

Mobile Home

Non-Contributing

27 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0101

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Bldg., 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1940

One-story, ranch-style block structure with a block facade painted. Gable roof with fiberglass shingles. The structure has a metal awning over centered entry door, has double-hung aluminum windows with painted wood trim. The structure is rectangular in shape.

Secondary Structure: Small rectangular building with two bays on the gable end principal façade. Building is covered by shiplapped wood siding and rests on a concrete block foundation.

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Ford Avenue, continued

Individual Resource Status:

Office/Office Bldg.

Contributing

Secondary Structure

Contributing Structure

41 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0102

Primary Resource Information: Store, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, 1960

Simple commercial building with large plate-glass windows on the front and one window overlooking parking lot.

Basement storage. Has double entry aluminum doors with wide overhanging front.

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Individual Resource Status: Store

Non-Contributing

65 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0103

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, 1950

A commercial structure with a block foundation, flat roof with main part of roof shingled. Painted brick facade with aluminum frame entry door and two large wood frame windows painted.

An additional commercial structure of concrete block, constructed in 1980 stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Commercial Building

Contributing

Commercial Building

Non-Contributing

131 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0009

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920

Two story dwelling with pyramidal roof. Principal façade contains four bays. A Porch shelters the first story while an enclosed porch with flat roof is found on the back of the building.

Shed: A modern gambrel roof shed is also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling

Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

151 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0010

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Other, ca. 1900

Structure is now a 2-story frame apartment building covered with asbestos shingles. Principal facade is 5 bays. A single-story porch shelters principal and west facades. A small porch as been added to rear facade; rear and south porches have been enclosed and a concrete block ell added to west facade as part of converting dwelling from a 1900 residence to an apartment building.

Individual Resource Status: Multiple dwelling

Contributing

167 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0011

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Other, ca. 1900

Building is a derivation of a vernacular building and comprised of an L-shaped body with various additions. Body contains two stories with gable roof; principal façade has three bays. Additions to south, east and west elevations have gable and shed roofs. Northernmost portion of building seems to have been a separate building at one time; it has a pyramidal roof and a concrete block foundation. A modern oven/barbeque stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Multiple dwelling

Contributing

Barbeque Pit

Non-Contributing Structure

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Ford Avenue, continued

181 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0012

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Other, ca. 1920

This frame building is covered with colored stone veneer; it has a gable roof. The principal façade contains three bays and is sheltered by a single-story porch. An exterior stair leads to the second-floor apartment. A brick addition to the rear of the building was built in 1979 and contains three apartments. A single-story fieldstone and concrete shed with a shed roof covered with standing seam metal is at the rear of the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Multiple dwelling

Contributing

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Shed

Contributing

199 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0013

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Moderne, ca. 1955

This is a 1-story dwelling with a covered carport and porch on one end.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

206 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0019

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1.5 Story, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1930

1.5-story stuccoed bungalow with 3-bay facade; 1 dormer window; 1-bay porch with front gable roof. There is a 1-story weatherboard addition on the rear. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling

Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

215 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0014

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1940

1.5 story stuccoed bungalow with gable roof; gable roof covers porch and rear ell. Enclosed oculus over stoop. Rear ell seems to be an addition but with comparable materials.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

216 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0018

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920

1-story dwelling with a gable roof. A diamond-shaped window is located in the gable end facing Ford Ave. Enclosed porches are on the eastern and western facades.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

232 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0017

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920

1-story dwelling with enclosed additions on the western and eastern facades. The entire building is of stucco and the enclosed porch on the principal facade is covered with siding.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

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Ford Avenue, continued

242 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0016

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920

1-story bungalow with a gable roof and additions made to the east and west facade. The entire dwelling, including additions, is covered with stucco. The front porch is partially enclosed.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

252 Ford Avenue 302-0012-0015

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920

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1-story stucco bungalow with hipped roof; additions to north, east and west facades with shed roof; west addition could be an enclosed porch. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling
Shed

Contributing
Non-Contributing

Judges Road

283 Judges Road 302-0012-0113

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Greek Revival, 1838

6-bay facade with 5 6/6 windows, double two-panel front door with 5-light transom, 4-bay porch entrance of square columns, metal gable roof, brick foundation, roof is hipped, chimney to north is exterior end, chimney to south is half exterior end, 1 rear exterior chimney. A modern garage stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage

Contributing
Non-Contributing

329 Judges Road 302-0012-0111

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1989

Single-story ranch house with projecting cross-gable sheltering a small, two-bay porch.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

351 Judges Road 302-0012-0112

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1969

4-bay brick ranch-style house with roof extended over entrance, carport on south side with room behind it, wrought-iron metal columns, windows are 2/2, exterior end chimney.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Madison Road

32 Madison Road 302-0012-0063

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, ca 1845

Dwelling: Vernacular dwelling has a wraparound porch, facade has 9-bay porch of square wood pillars. Brackets ornament porch at roofline. Building has concrete block foundation. Principal façade has three bays; principal entrance is a paneled door with

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Madison Road, continued

glazed transom. Two end chimneys of brick are visible. A pyramidal roof shelters building and vinyl siding covers it. Smoke/Meat House: This building is situated directly behind the main dwelling. It is a small frame building covered in weatherboard. A gable roof covers the building and projects to form a stoop on the principal façade.

Chicken House: Long rectangular frame building with numerous windows facing south. Has sloping roof; principal entrance on eastern façade.

Shed: A small frame structure covered with asbestos shingles and sheltered by a gable roof.

Garage: Modern, three- car frame garage.

Animal Shelter: Used to house sheep, this building is frame and covered with weatherboard. The building is covered by a sloped roof and is open to the south.

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Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling	Contributing
Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
Chicken House	Contributing
Shed	Contributing
Garage	Non-Contributing
Animal Shelter	Contributing

37 Madison Road 302-0012-0036

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1913
2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling; primary entrance is from a 5-bay porch covered with shed roof supported by turned wooden columns. Porch originally swept around to east side of dwelling with a cutaway pedimented corner; east porch now enclosed. Tongue-and-groove porch ceiling. Entry door is paneled with sidelights over wood panel. The roof is cross gabled with diamond-shingled inbrication in gable ends centered with a wooden oculus containing 5 vents. Cornice has wooden brackets. A cellar is under the kitchen area. Enclosed east porch; rear porches enclosed for bathroom upstairs and utility room downstairs.

Shed: Frame shed covered with vertical board. Building is sheltered by a gable roof and ell by a sloping roof both in standing seam.

Shed: Modern, prefabricated shed covered in asphalt shingles with gambrel roof.

Gazebo: Modern frame gazebo.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling	Contributing
Shed	Contributing
Shed	Non-Contributing
Gazebo	Non-Contributing Structure

65 Madison Road 302-0012-0038

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1910

Dwelling: 1.5-story gable end bungalow; 3-bay facade with enclosed front porch with hipped roof with cross gable clad in asbestos shingles. Standing seam roof has 4 gabled dormers. Shed roof over enclosed porch; additions of a 2-story rear wooden porch connected to gazebo.

Secondary Dwelling: Single-story concrete block building once used to house a plumbing shop. A stepped parapet on the principal façade hides a low gabled roof. Principal façade has two bays.

Shed: Small vertical board shed

Gazebo: Modern frame gazebo.

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Madison Road, continued

Shed: Vertical board shed with shed roof.

Well: Capped concrete well.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling	Contributing
Secondary Dwelling	Contributing
Shed	Contributing
Gazebo	Non-Contributing Structure
Shed	Non-Contributing
Well	Contributing Structure

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77 Madison Road 302-0012-0039

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1910

1-story, gable-end, frame bungalow clad in aluminum siding over weatherboards. The dwelling is 3 bays with double-hung sash windows. The 3-bay front porch has a hipped roof with a cross gable, supported by double, square, craftsman-style wooden columns. There is a back porch, screened, with a shed roof on one side of rear of dwelling; on other side is a kitchen-bath addition. Underneath the rear porch is a capped well and the (only) entrance to the half basement.

Shed: Weatherboard shed with sloping roof and single entrance on principal façade.

Chicken House: Frame building with shed roof; openings covered with wooden grates.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling	Contributing
Shed	Contributing
Chicken House	Contributing
Well	Contributing Structure

84 Madison Road 302-0012-0061

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1964

Ranch house with 6-bay façade and two-bay porch on principal façade. Porch is supported by metal columns. Scalloped trim on cornice surrounds house. A one-bay frame garage, a modern shed and a modern shop building are also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling	Non-Contributing
Garage	Non-Contributing
Shed	Non-Contributing
Shop	Non-Contributing

100 Madison Road 302-0012-0060

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1858

Dwelling: 2-story house with English basement; 5-bay porch has front gable roof with ornament, turned wood columns, railing and open rail trim below cornice with brackets joining columns.

Well House: Frame building covered with gabled roof of standing seam; projecting gable covers stoop.

Smoke/Meat House: Board and batten building covered with gabled standing seam metal roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling	Contributing
Well House	Contributing Structure
Smoke/Meat House	Contributing

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Madison Road, continued

103 Madison Road 302-0012-0040

Primary Resource Information: Church, 1 Story, Style: Gothic Revival, 1928

One-story, gable end structure with primary entrance in smaller, extended gabled vestibule. From the vestibule rises a tall, square bell tower with pointed-arched opening filled with louvers on four sides, and topped with a steep, pressed-tin, pyramidal roof. The gable ends contain wood shingles in a diamond shape. The three-bay frame structure has 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows topped with pointed arch lancet glass. Primary entrance has double, paneled doors with a large pointed arch window above. There is a single door with pointed arch lancet window above on the south, rear side. Body is clad in weatherboards. There are two large additions connected to the rear, north end of structure (L-shaped) dating from 1950 and 1980.

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Individual Resource Status: Church

Contributing

115 Madison Road 302-0012-0041

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1910

Dwelling: Principal façade has 3 bays and a porch supported by wooden square columns on brick base. Double-dormer addition to the second floor on the principal façade.

Shed: Weatherboard shed.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Shed

Contributing

123 Madison Road 302-0012-0042

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1935

1.5-story bungalow with a dormer window on east facade (principal facade) wooden columns supported by brick piers carry load of east facing porch. A capped cement well is situated behind the building.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Well

Contributing Structure

151 Madison Road 302-0012-0043

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Other, ca. 1965

1-story ranch house with cross gables

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

168 Madison Road 302-0012-0057

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1955

1.5- story Cape Cod dwelling with dormer windows and end chimney. An open porch is located on the northern facade. A modern shed and garage are also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

Garage

Non-Contributing

215 Madison Road 302-0012-0044

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1892

Section 7 Page 22

Madison Road, continued

Dwelling: Two-story frame dwelling with slate roof; wraparound porch; full end gables; tower with octagonal conical roof; 3-sided bay projects forward from central mass to form part of off-set cross with rear gable.

School: Once known as the Forest Hill Academy, this Greek Revival frame school building is covered by weatherboard and sheltered by a standing seam gable roof. The principal entrance seems to be on the southern, gable end façade. Here the paneled double doors are topped by a pediment. The school rests on a stone pier foundation.

Shed: Modern shed of frame covered by a gable roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

School

Contributing

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Shed

Non-Contributing

237 Madison Road 302-0012-0045

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Other, 1955
Single story ranch with large central chimney. A shed also stands on the property.
Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Shed

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

281 Madison Road 302-0012-0046

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Other, ca. 1900
Two-story frame dwelling clad in stucco. Building is sheltered by a cross gabled roof and principal façade contains three bays. Building has two interior chimneys and wooden brackets ornament cornice. All gable ends treated in diamond-shingle pattern with center wooden oculus containing s-shaped vents. A 2-story rear ell has a gable roof and a rear, 1-story addition. Principal entrance is under a shed roof with center pediment porch of 5 bays with spindlework frieze repeated in the central gable. One board and batten shed is located behind the dwelling.
Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Shed

Contributing
Contributing

305 Madison Road 302-0012-0047

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Other, 1973
Ranch style with basement opening to back downside of hill. Attached two-car carport.
Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

306 Madison Road 302-0012-0054

Primary Resource Information: Well House, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1920
Single-story well house of concrete block with a gable roof. The roof gable overhangs to shelter a stoop on the northern facade.
Individual Resource Status: Well House

Contributing Structure

306 Madison Road 302-0012-0055

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1920
Single-story Cape Cod with gable roof and end chimney. A modern swimming pool, pool house, garage and gazebo are also found on the property.

Section 7 Page 23

Madison Road, continued

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Pool/Swimming Pool
Pool House
Garage
Gazebo

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing Structure

341 Madison Road 302-0012-0048

Primary Resource Information: Barn, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1998

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Two-story frame barn with gable roof. Also found on the property is an open, lean-to frame shed for horses.

Individual Resource Status:

Barn
Shed

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

344 Madison Road 302-0012-0053

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1885

Dwelling: 2-story vernacular dwelling with 2-story porch; 2nd-story porch has supports for sleeping porch.

Springhouse: Rubble stone springhouse at rear of dwelling covered by a gabled standing seam roof.

Storage: Two modern storage sheds with gambrel roofs. Stone Marker: Planted stone survey marker.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Spring/Spring House
Storage
Storage
Stone Marker

Contributing
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Contributing Object

376 Madison Road 302-0012-0052

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1940

1.5-story frame Cape Cod with dormer windows, central chimney; open frame porch on north facade; large recent addition on anterior facade. Shed: Vertical board shed covered by a sloping roof. Shed: Modern frame shed.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Shed
Shed

Contributing
Contributing
Non-Contributing

393 Madison Road 302-0012-0049

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories 2, Style: Other, 1938

Brick Cape Cod with 3-bay porch across principal façade. A double dormer window is found on the second story. Porch supported by brick piers topped by tapered wooden columns. Porch also contains square cut balustrade. Windows are double hung. A small modern storage shed with a gambrel roof is also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Shed

Contributing
Non-Contributing

Section 7 Page 24

Madison Road, continued

414 Madison Road 302-0012-0051

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Other, 1872

Dwelling: Two-story vernacular dwelling with a cross-gable and a standing seam metal roof. A single story, 4-bay porch covers the principal facade. The gable end (of cross gable) on principal facade contains diamond shaped shingles with a central oculus. Two interior end chimneys are visible.

Springhouse: Small weatherboard building with standing seam gabled roof. Projecting gable shelters a stoop.

Meathouse: Single story weatherboard building covered by standing seam metal roof.

Chicken House: Weatherboard building covered by standing seam metal roof.

Individual Resource Status:

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Dwelling
Spring/Springhouse
Meat House
Chicken House

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

425 Madison Road 302-0012-0050

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

Dwelling: 2-story, 3-bay, brick (running-all stretcher) dwelling with a gable roof. 3-bay porch surrounded by brick balustrade with tapering wooden columns set on brick piers. Primary entrance has sidelights over a lower panel.

Windows are 1/1 (side) and 6/1 (front) double-hung sash. Brick exterior chimney on north wall; fanlight in south gable-end. Garage: Gable roof 2-bay garage clad in weatherboard. Barn: Gable roof 1-bay barn clad in weatherboard and containing 2 vertical board doors.

Animal Facility: One-story building with shed roof used to house hogs. Open lattice work just under roofline.

Chicken House: One-story building with shed roof and double-hung sash windows.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage
Barn
Animal Facility
Chicken House

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

Off Madison Road

Off Madison Road 302-0012-0037

Primary Resource Information: Barn, 3 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

3-level bank barn with concrete floor on lower level, milking stalls, hay storage, electric and water service.

Garage: Corrugated tin 2-bay garage facing Madison Road.

Corncrib: Louvred frame corncrib with shed roof.

Stable: Frame stable with shed roof on poured concrete foundation.

Animal shelter: Frame animal shelter with shed roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Barn
Garage
Corncrib
Stable
Animal Shelter

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

Section 7 Page 25

Main Street

9 Main Street 302-0012-0002

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1950

Three-bay principal facade with covered stoop at entrance door; roof of gable asphalt shingle; dwelling covered with aluminum siding. A poured concrete two-bay open garage is also found on the property facing Main Street.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage

Contributing
Contributing

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17 Main Street 302-0012-0003

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1945
1.5-story; three-bay principal facade with small stoop at front door.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

31 Main Street 302-0012-0004

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965
Single-story masonry ranch dwelling with gable roof; principal facade of 4 bays. Stoop on principal facade; enclosed porch on anterior facade. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling
Shed

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

46 Main Street 302-0012-0108

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 2 Stories, Style: Commercial Style, ca. 1930
Two-story commercial building facing Main Street. The principal facade contains fixed windows as well as 6/6 double-hung sash. A central door, sheltered by a projecting gable, serves as the main entrance.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

49 Main Street 302-0012-0005

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1850
Two-story dwelling with an English basement; now used as law offices. Rectangular plan with anterior additions and a square front porch sheltering the principal facade facing Main Street. Architectural details include a double front door with a full transom and sidelights. The door is further embellished by fluted pilasters. Windows are emphasized by wide lintels containing corner blocks. A single interior end chimney is visible. The front porch seems to have been reconstructed with brick; it may have initially resembled the dwelling just east of it. Wellhouse: There is a single room brick wellhouse with gable roof, marble stepping stones at principal facade in the side yard.

Garage: Single-bay garage of corrugated tin. Garage/Wood Shed: Building is made of concrete block.

Individual Resource Status:

Office/dwelling
Well House
Garage
Garage/Wood Shed

Contributing
Contributing Structure
Contributing
Contributing

54 Main Street 302-0012-0107

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

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Main Street, continued

Brick portion is Flemish bond with two front doors; woodwork was finished with faux grain. Ca. 1900 addition interior finished with beaded tongue-and-groove boards; two interior end chimneys. Vernacular house has been divided into several apartment units.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Contributing

57 Main Street 302-0012-0006

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1850

Two-story building with English basement. Rectangular in plan with an anterior frame addition and enclosed porch. A

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square front porch shelters the main entrance on the principal facade. Architectural details include a double front door with a full transom and sidelights. The door is further embellished by a front porch containing fluted pillars. Windows are emphasized by wide lintels containing corner blocks. Two interior end chimneys are visible as is an additional door (now enclosed) with transom and sidelights on the second story.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Contributing

74 Main Street 302-0012-0106

Other DHR #: 302-5

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1827

Five-bay facade with 3-bay porch. Porch is raised 4 feet above sidewalk and is supported by brick half-square columns completed with tapered Tuscan columns. A plain cornice is found on the vernacular building; building is covered by weatherboard. There is a one-story weatherboard addition covered by a shed roof and with a gable end porch.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Contributing

76 Main Street 302-0012-0105

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, 1827

One-story building with 6-bay principal facade consisting of two doors with windows on either side; doors have 3-light transoms above doors. Six-bay porch with round metal columns. Parapet walls conceal gable roof at eastern and western ends of building. 3 interior end brick chimneys are visible.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Contributing

78 Main Street 302-0012-0104

Primary Resource Information: Store, 2 Stories, Style: Commercial Style, 1861

Two-story brick commercial building with an English basement. Principal facade faces Main Street and contains both 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung windows and a door. This facade is sheltered by a pedimented, 2-story porch supported by 4 tapered circular Doric columns with no base. A low parapet wall conceals the gable roof on the southern facade.

Individual Resource Status: Store

Contributing

81 Main Street 302-0012-0008

Primary Resource Information: Stone Marker, ca. 1794

A planted fieldstone marker is situated in the southeastern corner of this property.

Commercial: Single-story concrete block building with brick veneer on principal facade. This facade contains 2 bays. Building once housed the post office and was constructed between 1940 and 1950.

Commercial: Single-story building of concrete block with ten bays constructed in 1965.

Individual Resource Status:

Stone Marker

Commercial Building

Commercial Building

Contributing Object

Contributing

Non-Contributing

Section 7 Page 27

Main Street, continued

96 Main Street 302-0012-0114

Primary Resource Information: Bank, 2 Stories, Style: Art Deco, ca. 1930

Two-story brick commercial building in the Art Deco style. Building has streamlined moldings around central bays on principal facade. A short, parapet hides roofline.

Individual Resource Status: Bank

Contributing

97 Main Street 302-0012-0021

Other DHR #: 302-0008

Primary Resource Information: Church, 1 Story, Style: Gothic Revival, 1901

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There are 3 periods of construction of this Carpenter Gothic church. Period 1 is the early-20th-century Carpenter Gothic church; a frame structure over brick foundation, rectangular in form with gable roof and belfry. Main entrance is a gabled projection from main gable of building with double-leaf paneled door surmounted by pointed arch. Lancel windows flank the door in the projection. Pointed-arch stained-glass windows in the main body of the building flank the projecting entrance. Diamond-shaped shingles fill the ends of the gables in both the projection and main body of the building. A belfry surmounts main gable; it is one level with pyramidal roof surmounted by a cross. Pilasters define corners of belfry. Between pilasters are two open pointed arches flanked by applied quatrefoil motifs. A round window, now covered over, below the belfry is located in the principal gable end. East side of building has 6 bays with pointed arch windows. The windows are 2/2 with blue colored glass. West side of building has 5 bays with same window treatment. The sixth bay on west side at far north end projects out from main building. It has a gable roof with 5-panel door surmounted by a pointed arch window with tracery. Diamond-pattern shakes are in gable of this projection. Entire period 1 is frame covered in clapboard, now covered in vinyl clapboard. Period 2, a parish hall ca. 1930 is stuccoed frame over raised concrete block foundation. Period 3 is a ca. 1960 frame hyphen connecting church and parish hall. Period 3 is covered with vinyl and is raised over a concrete block foundation.

Individual Resource Status: Church

Contributing

102 Main Street 302-0012-0115

Primary Resource Information: Mixed: Commerce/Domestic, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1930

Rectangular brick two-story building with two front doors allowing for small businesses on first floor and exterior rear stairs to second floor apartments. Building is covered by a standing seam pyramidal roof; two brick flues are visible. Six-bay principal façade.

Individual Resource Status: Mixed:Commerce/Domestic

Contributing

109 Main Street 302-0012-0022

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 2 Stories, Style: Greek Revival, 1820

Late Federal style building with Greek Revival renovations of 3 periods. Period 1, ca. 1820 is a 2-story single-pile building with hip roof and interior end chimneys, entirely of brick. South elevation is laid in common bond; east and west elevations irregular pattern of common and Flemish bond. South elevation has 4 bays. Far north bay of first floor appears to have been altered ca. 1840; these 3 bays consist of central door with transom flanked by 6/6 sash windows. All 3 bays have been lowered from original position. Second-floor bays are all 6/6 sash windows. Far west bay is original. Remaining appear to have been originally doors opening onto a second-story porch now missing. Replacement windows are 6/6 sash, but smaller than original 2nd story bay. A hip canopy roof covers 3 east bays of first floor. There is a ca. 1880 2-story clapboard addition to west rear of building used as apartment and 1-story brick addition to east rear joins commercial space.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

Section 7 Page 28

Main Street, continued

126 Main Street 302-0012-0090

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, 1 Story, Style: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, 1930

Brick structure with 3 bays on the principal façade, a porte-cochere shelters the main entrance to the building. Low gabled parapet walls accentuated by a wide painted band conceal a flat roof. A modern shed is also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Service Station

Shed

Contributing

Non-Contributing

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146 Main Street 302-0012-0089

Other DHR #: 302-6

Primary Resource Information: Hotel/Inn, 3 Stories, Style: Georgian, ca. 1840

Three-story brick building in a vernacular Georgian style. Low hipped roof and eight interior chimneys. An observatory is situated in the center of the roofline. Double porches with round wooden columns surround several sides of the building. These porches were added circa 1905. Original double doors, large windows with elaborate surrounds; stairs has a curving walnut handrail. 2-story brick annex with 3 interior chimneys, 5-bay principal façade. A frame springhouse with a gabled roof is situated behind the main building. The projecting gable shelters a stoop.

Individual Resource Status:

Hotel/Inn

Contributing

Secondary Dwelling

Contributing

Spring/Spring House

Contributing

173 Main Street 302-0012-0029

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1848

2-story single-pile house over a stone and stucco foundation with gable roof and exterior end chimneys. South elevation has 7 irregularly-spaced bays with center door. 2nd- floor fenestration matches first floor, middle 3 bays of south elevation are covered by a 2-story gabled porch. Gable has diamond-shaped shakes with vent. Brackets decorate eaves of porch and interior gable soffits. Porch supported by square pillars with brackets. Porch railing is panels with decorative cut-outs. 1-story addition across rear of house with shed and gable roofs. Building additions incorporate formerly detached buildings.

Chicken House: Frame buildings clad in weatherboard and with sloped roofs.

Stable: Frame building with gable roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling

Contributing

Chicken House

Contributing

Chicken House

Contributing

Stable

Contributing

178 Main Street 302-0012-0088

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Federal, ca. 1840

Two-story brick dwelling with 3 bays on the principal façade. A brick parapet hides a gable standing seam roof. Building is simply fenestrated. Was constructed as part of the Lafayette Hotel complex to house enslaved people.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Section 7 Page 29

Main Street, continued

247 Main Street 302-0012-0031

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1945

1.5-story stone house with an open concrete terrace on the east side. Dwelling contains basement that can be accessed from western facade. Poured concrete front stoop.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

275 Main Street 302-0012-0032

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Primary Resource Information: Secondary Structure, 1 Story, Style: Other, 1950
Outbuilding with vertical board and batten siding, shed roof and 3 6/6 windows on south facade. Use not known, however this property was originally part of 247 Main Street. A modern ranch house is also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Secondary Structure
Single Dwelling

Contributing
Non-Contributing

276 Main Street 302-0012-0080

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Queen Anne, 1841
The 2-story dwelling with a cross gable roof and single story partial wraparound porch was initially built as a vernacular dwelling. Later additions of turned porch posts, brackets, diamond-shaped shingles in gable end of northern elevation express the Queen Anne style. A 3-sided bay window projects from second story. A pressed tin roof made to resemble round-butt shingles still survives.

Garage: Frame two-bay garage with pyramidal standing seam metal roof.

Shed: Two frame sheds with gable standing seam metal roofs.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage
Shed
Shed

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

308 Main Street 302-0012-0079

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2.5 Stories, Style: Greek Revival, 1845

Two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival dwelling. Architectural evidence and oral tradition suggests that a ca. 1770 log building is embedded in the 1845 structure. Dwelling has a central hall and 2 brick exterior end chimneys. A standing seam metal roof covers the dwelling.

Shed: Gable roof frame shed covered with weatherboard.

Outbuilding: Three-seat outhouse clad in weatherboard and covered by a standing seam shed roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Shed
Outbuilding

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

311 Main Street 302-0012-0033

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Early Republic, 1815

1.5-story dwelling with anterior ell additions (possibly outbuildings later attached to dwelling). Exterior end chimney is of Flemish bond. Principal façade contains three bays and is sheltered by a single story porch in the Craftsman/Bungalow style.

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Main Street, continued

Agricultural Outbuildings: Possibly a smokehouse, this weatherboard building is covered by a hipped roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Single Dwelling
Agricultural Outbuildings

Contributing
Contributing

328 Main Street 302-0012-0078

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 2 Stories, Style: Commercial Style, 1930

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Two-story building covered with stucco. A parapet roof conceals a standing seam gable roof. One brick flue is visible. The principal façade contains 3 bays and is sheltered by a porte-cochere on the first floor.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

331 Main Street 302-0012-0034

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, 1970

1-story modern commercial building of block construction with driveway and paved parking lot on west side with gable roof over entrance ell.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Non-Contributing

345 Main Street 302-0012-0035

Primary Resource Information: Equipment Shed, 2 Stories, Style: Commercial Style, 1970

2-story brick building with flat roof and addition of similar materials, which has 2 glass-block windows on east facade. Building houses telephone-switching equipment for the area and is not open to the public. A modern shed is also found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Equipment Shed

Shed

Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing

360 Main Street 302-0012-0077

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1907

Queen Anne farmhouse with wraparound porches, remodeled in 2002 to enlarge kitchen, add bathrooms and windows.

Cross gable roof embellished by brackets and diamond-shaped shingles (gable ends). Interior details include hardwood floors, beaded baseboards, simple mantles throughout house.

Springhouse: Weatherboard building with standing seam gabled roof. Smoke/Meat House: Weatherboard building with standing seam gabled roof.

Chicken Coop: Weatherboard building with standing seam gabled roof. Corncrib: Frame building with sloped roof.

Garage: Corrugated tin garage with pyramidal roof. Barn: Frame barn. Barn: Concrete block barn with gambrel roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Spring/Springhouse

Smoke/Meat House

Chicken coop

Corncrib

Garage

Barn

Barn

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Section 7 Page 31

Main Street, continued

410 Main Street 302-0012-0075

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1950

Brick Cape Cod, 5 bays with 3 wooden dormers, one interior chimney, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns. One-story sun room over basement garage fronts on Main Street with picket wooden rail over sunroom. Belt course of bricks in line with base of porch roof. A modern shed is found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

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Shed

Non-Contributing

439 Main Street 302-0012-0064

Other DHR #: 302-11

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1870

Two-story dwelling situated on brick foundation with five-bay porch, principal door surrounded by sidelights and transom and two tapered, fluted pilasters. Additions connect dwelling to auxiliary buildings. Of note and attached to dwelling is the brick office possibly dating to 1800. This building and its foundation are of 5-course American bond. A brick parapet conceals a gable roof on the gable ends only. Of interest is the brick dentil cornice on the northern façade. A central chimney of brick is visible. A frame springhouse is also connected to the main dwelling.

Garage: Single-story garage of concrete block with standing seam metal gable roof. Contains 1 large bay to accommodate 2 cars. Kitchen: Single-story frame building. The original portion of the building contained a single room heated by an exterior end chimney (brick stack and fieldstone base). Later the anterior portion of the building, unheated, was added. Two double-hung sash windows are found in the building and seem to be a later addition.

Commercial Building: Two-story frame building with single-story additions. Main body of building has a steeply pitched gable roof. A gable roof shelters the principal entrance.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Garage

Contributing

Kitchen

Contributing

Commercial Building

Contributing

Barbeque pit

Non-Contributing Structure

Main Street to Court Square

Main Street to Court Square 302-0012-0023

Primary Resource Information: Pedestrian walkway, 1800s

Deeded pedestrian right of way.

Individual Resource Status: Structure

Contributing Structure

Rectory Lane

24 Rectory Lane 302-0012-0087

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1965

Single-story ranch style house with a gable roof

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Section 7 Page 32

Rectory Lane, continued

87 Rectory Lane 302-0012-0083

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Colonial Revival, 1956

Brick foundation, brick veneer, two gable end chimneys, 3-bay paneled door with sidelights, two-story porch with arched brick below and pedimented wood, second floor with 2 Tuscan columns and 2 engaged columns connected with chippendale rail, common bond brick. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Non-Contributing

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Shed

Non-Contributing

193 Rectory Lane 302-0012-0084

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Queen Anne, 1898

Two-story frame dwelling with cross gable roof. Prominent architectural features include a front paneled front door with bulls eyes, half sidelights and transom light. Dwelling also is decorated with a dentil cornice, brackets and beaded window surrounds. Kitchen wing is one story with second-floor porch; partial basement under rear of house.

Well House: Frame building with gable roof. Overhanging gable shelters stoop enclosed by lattice.

Garage: Four-bay garage with hipped roof of asbestos shingle; resting on concrete block foundation.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Well House

Contributing Structure

Garage

Contributing

Shiloh Road

End of Shiloh Road 302-0012-0118

Primary Resource Information: Graves/Burials, 19th and 20th centuries

Rustic graveyard with marked and unmarked graves of Mint-Cooper families.

Individual Resource Status: Graves/Burials

Contributing Site

22 Shiloh Road 302-0012-0074

Primary Resource Information: Office, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1890

Two-story building sheathed in weatherboard. Pointed arch louvred openings pierce the attic story. Wide, rectangular lintels above windows accentuate them. A one-story porch shelters the main entrance.

Individual Resource Status: Office

Contributing

71 Shiloh Road 302-0012-0117

Other DHR #: 302-0013

Primary Resource Information: Church, 1 Story, Style: Gothic Revival, 1907

Carpenter Gothic church, diamond-shaped shingles on gable ends; belfry; 1999 attached reception hall, concrete patio connects to frame school.

School: Single-story weatherboard building covered by standing seam gable roof. Two interior brick flues are visible. 7-bay principal façade containing doors at either end of the building. Windows are large and shuttered.

Memorial Marker: Simple carved headstone commemorating "Only known dead of Ewell's Army".

Graves/Burials: Site of numerous unmarked graves of Confederate troops under Ewell.

School: Frame building used as a social hall/Sunday School building and associated with church activities only.

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Shiloh Road, continued

Covered by gable standing seam metal roof.

Memorial Marker: Carved headstone for Robert L. Pritchett (1824-1875). Weeping willow motif visible.

Individual Resource Status:

Church

Contributing

School

Contributing

Memorial Marker

Contributing Object

Graves/Burials

Contributing Site

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School
Memorial Marker

Contributing
Contributing Object

98 Shiloh Road 302-0012-0076

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1970
Single-story ranch house. A projecting gable shelters the front porch. A modern garage stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

Spotswood Trail

8347 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0001

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, ca. 1930
Single-story building with flat roof and poured concrete foundation. Front portion is brick while anterior is stucco; rear façade is of vertical board. Principal façade is 5 bays and features a large cornice.

Individual Resource Status:

Commercial Building
Barbeque Pit

Contributing
Non-Contributing Structure

8834 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0073

Primary Resource Information: Garage, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, 1950
Mid-20th century modern commercial garage. Cinder block construction, long sloping gable roof with stepped parapet on principal facade.

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

8839 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0066

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1950
1.5-story, gable roof dwelling with 2 dormers (front) and set-out (rear); all stretcher bond brick (unpainted), 5-bay extended pediment porch over front stoop supported by Tuscan columns, wood and brick shed roof ell in rear.
Garage: Frame garage with gable roof. Two bays on principal façade; accommodates one car.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage

Contributing
Contributing

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Spotswood Trail, continued

8840 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0072

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1954
1.5-story bungalow with a gable roof and dormers. Asbestos shingles cover the building. A modern garage stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Garage

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

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8848 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0071

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, 19th century

A family cemetery with fieldstone headstones and footstones. A modern dwelling and shed also stand on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

Cemetery

Contributing Site

8859 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0067

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1955

One-story ranch house with gable roof and an exterior end chimney. An open porch is located on the principal facade. A modern shed is found on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

8860 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0070

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1940

1.5-story bungalow with gable roof and various additions on the eastern side. A large, extended gable shelters the front porch. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

8873 Spotswood Trail 302-0012-0068

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

Two-story dwelling with various 1-story additions to anterior. These possibly connect other existing outbuildings to main house. A cross gable roof demarcates the principal dwelling while shed and gable roofs mark extensions to the rear. Well House: Brick well house with projecting gable roof.

Smoke/Meat House: Weatherboard building with standing seam gable roof. Gable ends contain louvers.

Garage: Concrete block garage.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling

Contributing

Well House

Contributing

Smoke/Meat House

Contributing

Garage

Non-Contributing

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Stanard Street

32 Stanard Street 302-0012-0095

Primary Resource Information: Library, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, 1946

Vinyl-clad one-story public library with 6 bays. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Library

Contributing

Shed

Non-Contributing

50 Stanard Street 302-0012-0094

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Primary Resource Information: Government Office, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, 1987
Vinyl-clad building on a block foundation with shingled gable roof. Building was a "double wide" trailer originally rented by the county to house the health department. A modern shed stands on the property.

Individual Resource Status:

Government Office
Shed

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

60 Stanard Street 302-0012-0093

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1877
Vernacular farmhouse-style dwelling with gable roof with two louvres in gable end that repeat gable in trim. 5-bay porch with metal roof and turned wood columns (modern). The two side doors are slightly different and have different thresholds than the center door, indicating the building originally had one centered front door and two windows. First floor is used as offices for Greene County farm bureau and second floor is an apartment, entered by concrete stairs on the east side of the building.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Contributing

Wesley St.

31 Wesley St. 302-0012-0059

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1964
Brick ranch with gable roof and exterior end chimney.

Individual Resource Status: Dwelling

Non-Contributing

William Mills Drive

10 William Mills Drive 302-0012-0081

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, 1 Story, Style: Commercial Style, ca. 1850
Single-story commercial building with a pyramidal roof and a central chimney flue.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

54 William Mills Drive 302-0012-0082

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: No Style Listed, 1810
Weatherboard vernacular farmhouse with hip roof and two interior end chimneys, front and rear porches with hipped roof, English basement opens to rear.

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William Mills Drive, continued

Chicken House: Frame building with standing seam roof.
Barn: Frame building on a notched log foundation and covered by a standing seam roof.

Individual Resource Status:

Dwelling
Chicken House
Barn

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

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Willow Lane

Willow Lane 302-0012-0026

Primary Resource Information: Log Building, 1 Story, Style: Other, ca. 1965

A reconstructed 1-room log cabin built to house owner's Native American artifact collection. This is a v-notched log structure with gable roof and stone end chimney. A shed roof porch on the principal façade is supported by chamfered posts resting on flagstone stoop.

Individual Resource Status: Log Building

Non-Contributing

18 Willow Lane 302-0012-0028

Other DHR #: 302-0007

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling, 2 Stories, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1901

L-shaped 2-story frame dwelling over raised brick foundation with gable roof and two interior chimneys. House features tower with conical roof, asymmetrical fenestration, irregular massing, decorative details typical of Queen Anne style. Enclosed back porch.

Individual Resource Status: Hotel/Inn

Contributing

20 Willow Lane 302-0012-0027

Primary Resource Information: Office/dwelling, 2.5 Stories, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935

2.5-story brick building with gable roof. 3 bays on first story south elevation with central door covered by gable porch with columns and pilasters and flanked by sash windows. Second floor has two bays with 3 over 1 sash windows. Gable roof has 2 dormers. All other elevations irregular in fenestration; some first-floor windows have patterned glass panes original to building's first use as doctor's office. Common bond brick pattern.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Bldg.

Contributing

49 Willow Lane 302-0012-0024

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1.5 Stories, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1949

1.5-story frame house; principal elevation is 3 bays with a central door flanked by double windows. Enclosed porch, build as part of the original house, on east facade.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

82 Willow Lane 302-0012-0025

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, 1 Story, Style: Other, 1988

Late 20th century ranch-style brick house.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

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Summary Statement of Significance

The Stanardsville Historic District in Greene County, Virginia, encompasses built fabric representing the town's growth from a small settlement to a critical crossroads at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The historic district covers the area that was originally platted by William Stanard in 1794 as a speculative endeavor along the well-traveled Richmond Road and, at the time, within Orange County. Although growth was slow during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the establishment of a large portion of western Orange County as Greene County, with Stanardsville as the county seat, in 1838 marked the beginning of the first boom period that lasted until the end of the Civil War.

The second notable period of growth, catalyzed by the development of large farms on the outskirts of Main Street and the New Deal Era, extended from 1900 to 1952. Despite the stagnant economy during the Great Depression, Stanardsville saw several improvements as a result of President Roosevelt's New Deal and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Paramount to these improvements was the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park in 1936. While 14,619 acres of the county was consumed by the park and citizens were relocated, the founding of the park secured Stanardsville's position as gateway to the Blue Ridge.

Despite minor fires, economic stagnation, and the 1979 explosion at the Greene County Clerk's Office, the Town of Stanardsville survives as a tangible reminder of 18th, 19th, and 20th-century development along the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Criteria Statement

The Stanardsville Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because of its association with major historical developments between 1794 and 1952, especially in the areas of commerce, education and transportation. The district is eligible for listing under Criterion C because of its collection of 19th- and 20th-century public, commercial, and residential buildings representing a wide range of architectural styles including Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic, Bungalow, and American vernacular.

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History

The Octonia Grant

In 1722 the British Crown issued a land grant of 24,000 acres to Alexander Spotswood that would eventually form the heart of Greene County. Traversed by Spotswood as early as 1716, this expansive grant became known as Octonia and was given by him to eight prominent Virginians.¹² Among the eight were William Stanard (1682-1732) of Middlesex County and Captain Harry Beverly (died 1730) of Spotsylvania County. While the grant was divided among residents of various counties, these eight Virginians were not strangers and six of the eight receiving the grant were parishioners of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County.

The Stanard Family

The Octonia Grant extended roughly from the Rapidan River in what is now Orange County westward towards the Blue Ridge Mountains. Failure of the grantees to seat and cultivate the land and pay quitrents resulted in the regranting in 1729 of the entire Octonia Grant to Robert Beverly, a son of Captain Harry Beverly and married to Anne Stanard, who was a daughter of the William Stanard above mentioned and his first wife, Anne Hazlewood. Stanard's second wife was Elizabeth Beverly, a sister of Robert Beverly, and their son was Beverly Stanard (1722-1765). It was through a bequest in 1733 from Robert Beverly to nephew Beverly Stanard of the upper 6000 acres of the Octonia Grant, that the Stanard family obtained the land that was to become the Town of Stanardsville.¹³

Beverly Stanard's death in 1765 left his son, William Stanard of "Roxbury" in Spotsylvania County, well positioned to control his 6000-acre portion of the Octonia Grant. His marriage to Elizabeth Hill Carter of "Blenheim" in Albemarle County secured his position as a prominent Virginian with ties to both the James and Rappahannock River aristocracies. In 1765, as part of Orange County, Stanard's plantation probably ran eastward from present-day Stanardsville to a point beyond the "Fredericksburg Road", now Route 609. It also extended westward toward the Blue Ridge Mountains and northward toward the South River.¹⁴

Through this large holding ran several thoroughfares that extended from the low-lying areas of Virginia's Piedmont to the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Most of these transportation routes were no more than footpaths and horse trails with the exception of Richmond Road. Possibly realizing the potential for locating a town on this road, Stanard subdivided 45 acres of the relatively flat lands along the foothills and adjacent to Richmond Road into half-acre lots. This speculative development eventually became the Town of Stanardsville.

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The Establishment of Stanardsville

In 1794 an act of the Virginia General Assembly officially established the townsite within what was then Orange County. Between 1797 and 1800 approximately 25 lots were sold. Deeds recording these sales mention a tanyard, court square, and meeting house lot. While the tanyard was functioning during the late 18th century the court square and meeting house lots were not developed as such until the 19th century.¹⁵

Prior to William Stanard's death in 1807 approximately 4665 acres of the original 6000 acres and excluding the lots in the town of Stanardsville had been sold, including 800 acres to his son, William Hill Stanard. In August 1816 deeds were recorded totaling 1480 acres of Stanard's land sold by commissioners appointed in an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia for the settlement of claims of the creditors and heirs of William Stanard.

A plat dated 1835 shows William Hill Stanard's house and 274 acres which lay to the north of the north line of the Town of Stanardsville. This was sold to George W. Price in 1836. The westernmost edge of the holding, adjacent to what is sketched and labeled on the plat as the mansion house became Ford Avenue during the second quarter of the 20th century. The easternmost edge noted on the plat was the "road to Madison Court House". Today, this road is known as Madison Road or State Route 230. Not delineated on this plat are Main Street and Celt Road. Running east-west through the district Main Street, named in the mid-nineteenth century, follows along the former Richmond Road. Perpendicular to Main Street and near the eastern edge of the district is Celt Road.

While Stanards's plat only delineates his home and immediate holdings, deeds recorded prior to 1838 indicate that Stanardsville supported many businesses and residents along Main Street. While few elements of this landscape survive, documentary evidence supports the fact that prior to the founding of Greene County, Stanardsville was an established commercial center for traffic crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains at Swift Run Gap. By 1835 Stanardsville boasted 142 residents, 21 dwelling houses, 5 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tanyard, a saddler, a boot and shoe shop, a tailor, 2 blacksmiths, a wheelwright, a hatter, a gunsmith, and a physician.¹⁶ Three years later, in 1838, Greene County, named for Revolutionary War General Nathaniel Greene, was formed from Orange County and Stanardsville became the county seat.

The establishment of Stanardsville as a county seat, growing traffic along Main Street (formerly

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Richmond Road), linkages to regional markets as well as the construction of the Greene County Court House, Clerk's Office and Jail between 1839 and 1840 spurred further commercial development in the town. As the newly built Court House, Clerk's Office, and Jail defined Court Square, brick commercial buildings began to define Main Street.

Growth Along Main Street and the Civil War

Development occurring during the years between 1838 and the end of the Civil War left an indelible mark on the Town of Stanardsville. It was during this time that Robert L. Pritchett, the first County Clerk, completed a three-story brick hotel to accommodate travelers along the Richmond Road. The hotel, known as the Lafayette, extended northward from the edge of Court House Square and eastward down Main Street. In addition to the Lafayette Hotel, large brick stores were constructed by Joseph Ham and Thomas Gibbons.

Prompted by the surge in permanent commercial buildings, prominent citizens of the town began to construct substantial dwellings just prior to the Civil War. The Gibbons family and others, profiting from their new stores, constructed houses near their commercial enterprises along Main Street. In addition, dwellings and farms emerged on the outskirts of the town and to the west and east of Main Street.

While Greene County saw no major engagements during the Civil War, the movements of Confederate troops under General Richard S. Ewell in 1862 can be traced through Stanardsville. With orders to transfer his estimated 7500 to 8500 men to the Shenandoah Valley, Ewell traveled along the Richmond Road, through Stanardsville, and toward the Blue Ridge Mountains. As Ewell and a portion of his command camped near the town many contracted a mysterious fever that resulted in over 30 deaths. These soldiers, buried near Shiloh Baptist Church, are memorialized by a tombstone erected during the first quarter of the twentieth century by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This tombstone, and the associated, unmarked graves, are located adjacent to the Shiloh Baptist Church. The movements of General George A. Custer were also recorded as passing through Stanardsville on the way to Rio Hill in Charlottesville, Virginia. The March 26, 1864 issue of *Harper's Weekly* described the visit, "In the town of Stanardsville... the people came out to see the procession, as if it were a show got up for their amusement."¹⁷

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Schools also dotted the nineteenth and twentieth century landscape. Found in heavily populated communities throughout Central Piedmont, many were built with funds from the estate of William Monroe. An immigrant farmer with large land holdings in the region, Monroe died in 1769 bequeathing his estate to his wife and stipulating that upon her death money from the sale of the estate should be invested. Interest from such investments should support “schooling such poor children as my executors shall think most in want”.¹⁸ Despite the fact that Monroe’s will was recorded in Orange County, Greene County was given a portion of this fund upon establishment in 1838. These funds were distributed by the Humane Society of Greene County; the Humane Society continues to distribute funds to the Greene County School system.

Prior to the establishment of Virginia’s public school system in 1870, it is not known which schools were supported by Monroe’s funds in Stanardsville. However, the Forest Hill Academy, now located adjacent to the Jarrell House on State Route 230, was established in 1858 for the private education of local children. Francis M. McMullen, a local judge and owner of a large holding west of State Route 230, oversaw children attending the school. After 1870, institutions such as Forest Hill Academy ceased to exist and by 1903 eleven public schools, 2 of these serving the African-American population (one of which still stands behind the Shiloh Baptist Church), were recorded in Greene County. By 1925 consolidation of Greene County’s public school system began with the establishment of William Monroe High School adjacent to Stanardsville’s corporate limits and along Celt Road. The William Monroe Elementary School was constructed in 1954 followed by the Greene County Primary School in 1976.

Religious Buildings

Interspersed between public buildings and private residences were a number of religious structures. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church began their efforts to establish a building on Court Square during the third quarter of the 19th century when they purchased two tracts of land opposite the Court House complex. The original church was probably built between the recording of the second deed in 1858 and the beginning of the Civil War. Oral tradition suggests that the church was used as a hospital during the Civil War and accommodated many Confederate soldiers under the command of General Richard S. Ewell.¹⁹

As the Civil War raged, African Americans living in Greene County and in Stanardsville, organized the first-known Baptist congregation within the town limits in 1862. Oral history suggests that the congregation worshipped in a log structure before constructing a more permanent building. By 1907,

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the congregation had constructed a frame church set back from Main Street and toward the eastern edge of the town's corporate limits. On the piece of land originally platted as the

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“meeting house lot” by William Stanard in the 18th century and near the mass Civil War grave of Ewell’s men, the church and its congregation are a continual reminder of the perseverance of the African-American community in Stanardsville.

By 1877 the Disciples of Christ had constructed a second church along the edge of Court House Square. While the congregation continued to worship on this site into the twentieth-century, the building probably ceased to serve as a church when the Stanardsville Baptist Church was constructed in 1928. The Disciples of Christ building was later rehabilitated and presently houses the county Farm Bureau office.

Despite the presence of the Anglican Church in early Virginia, counties in the Piedmont did not form Episcopal congregations until the late 19th century. Stanardsville and Greene County were no exception to this rule. In 1895 the first recorded Episcopal congregation was formed. While little is known about where the congregation gathered, by 1898 they had purchased for \$300 a piece of land along Main Street and in front of Stanard’s mansion house. Three years later the frame, Gothic Revival Grace Episcopal Church stood on the site.

As Grace Episcopal Church became a centerpiece of Stanardsville, so did the Episcopal Church in the Blue Ridge foothills. Between 1906 and 1911 and under the supervision of Archdeacon Frederick Neve of Ivy, Virginia, numerous missions were established in the counties of Albemarle and Greene. Stanardsville’s Grace Church served as the center of mission activities in Greene. Missionaries, all of them women, traveled from all corners of the foothills to Stanardsville and Grace Church to report on the successes and failures of the mountain missions. The missionary efforts to educate and convert those of Anglo-Saxon descent living in the foothills of Greene County continued well into the 1920s and 1930s when many families were displaced by the newly established Shenandoah National Park.

Early Infrastructure Development

In 1905 the first phone lines were installed in Stanardsville and the Lafayette Hotel received the first telephone. Three years later, the Northern Piedmont Electric Corporation began to service Greene County.²⁰ Prior to electricity, kerosene and wood were the fuels of choice in the town. By the 1930s, the Atlantic Seaboard Corporation constructed a natural gas pipeline from Eastern Kentucky to the Pennsylvania-Maryland boarder. A portion of this pipeline crossed Greene County and provided Stanardsville with service. The effect of natural gas on the town was

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twofold. First, many people moved into the town as temporary boarders to work on the line and second, natural gas provided a cheap, stable source of fuel for town and county residents.²¹

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Shenandoah National Park and the Works Progress Administration

Following an Act of Congress establishing the Shenandoah National Park in 1936, Greene County ceded 14,619 of the park's total 193,177 acres within the park to the federal government. While the New Deal and the subsequent establishment of the park had the greatest effect on the western portion of Greene County it also changed the face of Stanardsville through the accomplishments of the Works Progress Administration.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA), a result of President Roosevelt's New Deal, established an office on Main Street in what is now known as the Grover Morris house. Here, the local administrator for civil works oversaw improvements to the county and to the town. In 1933, the WPA sought applicants for work on civil improvements. A total of 503 men and 25 women applied from Greene County. Of this pool of applicants, 307 men were engaged to conduct school and public building improvements, make infrastructure improvements, construct sidewalks, and to administer food distribution. Women were assigned to sewing rooms across the county. Remnants of WPA efforts in the Town of Stanardsville include the public sidewalks that run along Main Street, the western edge of Ford Avenue, Court Square and its adjacent streets, and along portions of Rt. 230 as well as the introduction of sewer and water lines. The 1939 reconstruction of the Clerk's Office and the paving of State Route 33 were also undertaken by the WPA.²²

The establishment of the park as well as the impact of the automobile had direct effects on Stanardsville and the stability of its economy. The improvement of infrastructure and the installation of sidewalks as well as the growing number of car dealerships and repair shops along Main Street supported a period of prosperity that counterbalanced the effects of WWI and the Depression of the 1930s. As a result, the town's commercial core grew and nearby residential areas expanded as farms were subdivided and developed.

The first large farm to be broken up was the Sorrille family holding located on the western edge of the town. In the 1920s and 1930s this farm was broken into smaller holdings for single family residences. Several years later, the division of the McMullen family tract into Child's subdivision further established State Route 230 as an important artery linking Madison County and Stanardsville.

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World War II and After

Like other small towns across the state, Stanardsville remained static during the war. However,

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immediately following the war and into the 1950s and 1960s many residences were constructed on the newly platted tracts of land adjacent to State Route 230. While the population of the town increased, many new town dwellers commuted to work in nearby urban areas such as Charlottesville. As a result, the economy of the town remained viable.

Stanardsville Today

Until the opening of the Stanardsville Bypass in 2001, only Route 33 or Main Street, passed through the town. With the bypass now in place and with businesses moving towards the fast growing area around Ruckersville, Stanardsville (still without a stoplight) has ceased to be a commercial hub. While few buildings have been razed, only a handful of buildings have been restored or remodeled. However, numerous grazing fields and expansive open spaces have been preserved and remain undeveloped.²³ In sum, the scale, setback and design of the original nineteenth and twentieth century streetscapes are in tact and, as a whole, the town's visual character has been retained.

Stanardsville celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1994 in Court Square. Celebrations following this event have included the annual Strawberry Festival held during the Spring. In an attempt to draw visitors to the area, this annual event continues to expand, drawing larger crowds every year. Building on this momentum and the support of local government, the Virginia Tourism Corporation in partnership with The Virginia Company (a business selling Made In Virginia goods) will establish a Visitor's Center on State Route 33 in Greene County. Scheduled to open in 2003, the Visitor's Center will be located in The Virginia Company store.

Operating on a volunteer basis, residents of Stanardsville and members of the Greene County Architectural Survey Group, undertook the survey of its resources and the preparation of a National Register nomination. Both the survey and the nomination were supported by the Stanardsville Town Council. A local, non-profit known as Stanardsville Pride With Action supported photography expenses with a small grant.

Stanardsville remains an important example of an intact courthouse town in the heart of Central Virginia. The architectural character and integrity of its buildings, urban patterns and open spaces express the evolving periods of the town's history. The commanding Court Square remains in use as do many of the nineteenth and twentieth century commercial and residential buildings along

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Main Street. Collectively, these buildings and landscapes that make up the historic core of Stanardsville are invaluable resources for the town's future growth as well as markers of its rich

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Verbal Boundary Description

The accompanying map entitled "Stanardsville Historic District" shows the boundary of the Stanardsville Historic District as a yellow line. This map is based on the Tax Map for the Town of Stanardsville. Scale: 1" = 500'

Boundary Justification

The Stanardsville Historic District boundary encompasses the bulk of 19th and 20th-century resources that express the town's initial establishment and growth, antebellum, economic boom and later 20th-century growth. The district incorporates the town's concentration of 19th- and 20th-century residential, commercial and institutional buildings, objects, sites and structures. The district's boundary line follows the municipal bounds, property lines and street right-of-ways.

The historic district was drawn to avoid areas that were extensively developed during the latter half of the 20th century. These areas include Child's subdivision and the area now encompassing the Evergreene Nursing Home complex. Several dwellings which are located within the district boundary and were built after the end of WWII are considered to be contributing to the historic district by virtue of the fact that they are older than 50 years and that they demonstrate the continued subdivision and development of earlier farms along major arteries.

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Section Photo List Page 49

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Stanardsville Historic District

Location: Greene County, VA

Date: January 2002

Photographer: John G. Zehmer, Va. Dept. of Historic Resources

Negatives Filed: VA. Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond

Photo 1 of 9

View: Overview of Historic District

Negative Number: 19548

Photo 2 of 9

View: Overview of Historic District

Negative Number: 19546

Photo 3 of 9

View: View of Courthouse and Stanardsville Methodist Church

Negative Number: 19548

Photo 4 of 9

View: Overview of Historic District

Negative Number: 19542

Photo 5 of 9

View: View of Stanardsville Cemetery from Blakey Avenue, facing west

Negative Number: 19548

Photo 6 of 9

View: View of district from View of district from Rectory Lane, facing northeast

Negative Number: 19548

Photo 7 of 9

View: Page House from Madison Road, facing west

Negative Number: 19544

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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**Stanardsville Historic District
Greene County, Virginia**

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Photo 8 of 9

View: Moyer's House from Main Street, facing north

Negative Number: 19544

Photo 9 of 9

View: I.O.O.F. Building on Main Street, facing northeast

Negative Number: 19542

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Stanardsville Historic District
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Endnotes

¹ Deed Book 20, Orange County Deeds, 1795, page 33.

It is interesting to note that that Stanard's grandfather, William Stanard of Middlesex County, was also one of the original Octonia grantees. The senior Stanard, like a number of other grantees, lost his claim to the Octonia Grant.

² Nancy H. Morris, editor, *Stanardsville Then and Now*, privately published and printed, pages 8-9.

³ J. Randolph Grymes, Jr. *The Octonia Grant in Orange and Greene Counties*, published by Grymes and printed in Ruckersville, Va, 1977, page 43.

⁴ Ibid, page F-5.

⁵ Oral tradition and *Stanardsville Then and Now* suggest that Sorille was also the home secretary to President James Madison. His sister, Nancy Atkins, was the toll keeper for the Rockingham Turnpike or Richmond Road.

⁶ L. G. Mitchell, "Architectural Description of Nancy Atkins House", VHIR/12/0204, 1936, unpublished.

⁷ Deed Book 34, Orange County Deeds, March 27, 1833, page 375.

⁸ Morris, page 54.

⁹ Morris, page 78.

¹⁰ Greene County Historical Society, *Greene County, Virginia, Graveyard Survey*, conducted in 1995-1998, vol. 1, pages 16-17.

¹¹ Oral history suggests that this house can be associated to the C. L. Miller House which is of a similar architectural design.

¹² A stone marking the Octonia tract still survives in Greene County.

¹³ Grymes, Jr, page 30.

¹⁴ Morris, page 8.

¹⁵ Donald D. Covey, "Lots in Stanardsville," in *Greene County Magazine*, vol. 10, 1993, published by the Greene County Historical Society, Stanardsville, pages 18-30.

¹⁶ Donald D. Covey, "Early Stanardsville", in *Greene County Magazine*, vol. 10, 1993, published by the Greene County Historical Society, Stanardsville, page 38.

¹⁷ *Harper's Weekly*, 26 March 1864, page 194, found in Morris.

¹⁸ T. E. Johnson, transcribed will of William Monroe, *A History of Greene County*, published by Greene County Publisher's Inc., 1967, page 108.

¹⁹ Morris, page 78.

²⁰ Johnson, page 72.

²¹ Ibid, page 73.

²² It is important to note that State Route 33 led to both Gordonsville (east) and Elkton (west)—both important rail centers of the region.

²³ Most notable are the Blakey fields located west of Court Square.